

BRIAND TO ADDRESS ARMS CONFERENCE TODAY,
IN OPEN SESSION, ON MILITARY ARMAMENTS

British Public Opinion Opposed to Anglo-Jap Pact

STEED DEPRECATES
ERRONEOUS VIEWS
OF SOME WRITERS*Dying Statements
Of Virginia Rappe
To Be Told Today**Nurses to Whom Girl Talked
Will Go on Stand at
Auburn Trial.**Clause in Treaty Says
Britain Could Not Aid
Japan in War With
America.**DECLARATES THAT PACT
SHOULD BE ABROGATED**Majority of Empire, He
Says, Believe Time Has
Come When the Treaty
Should End.**BY WICKHAM STEED
Editor of The London Times.
(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution.)**Washington, November 20.—In a recent dispatch I pointed out that American opinion is disposed to make the retention or abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance a test question of the reality of British good-will towards the United States. With all deference to American feelings, urged that this point is not the most tactful way of putting the matter, and that the future of the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be determined in the light of the advantages or drawbacks which from the standpoint of the highest interests of the British empire, its alliance might involve. Upon many considerations the balance of advantages, which include the prospective influence of the British empire as a whole for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific and throughout the world, seems (I add) clearly to indicate the abrogation of the alliance, irrespective of any arrangement for the limitation of armaments, eminently beneficial though such an arrangement would be as an additional pledge of tranquillity.**Notwithstanding this somewhat pointed hint—which has been widely reproduced in the United States—some well-known American writers continue to force the issue of the Anglo-Japanese alliance upon public attention. One such writer says: "I am in a position to state authoritatively that, despite official reassurances given last December by the British foreign office, the United States government considers, on the face of the known texts that in case of war between Japan and the United States, involving—as it inevitably would—some third nation, Britain, so long as the present Anglo-Japanese alliance continues in effect, is in honor bound to go to the assistance of Japan against the United States. This consideration, as has been often said, but not sufficiently realized, is one of the greatest matters that has now to be threshed out here in Washington."**Another Viewpoint.**Another writer, who obviously is not out of touch with the views of some official quarters, suggests that before entering into any agreement for the limitation of naval armaments, the United States may ask for the definite abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He argues that, for the United States to pledge itself not to build warships for ten years, and to leave the other two naval powers bound together in a defensive alliance, with their combined navies approximately double the naval forces of the United States, would scarcely be regarded as reasonable. The idea that a tri-partite Anglo-Japanese-American agreement might be substituted for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, he continues, is not popular with the American administration, and would probably never be ratified by the senate. Interpreting the reference in the Chinese memorandum to international "commitments" affecting China which ought to be examined by the conference, the writer concludes that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is one of the commitments referred to.**In view of this campaign, which may tend to confuse American public opinion, or, if the foreshadow of official action, may create a delicate situation, it seems expedient to state frankly the real position of the British empire in regard to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and thus to obviate the impression that pressure or dictation from any foreign quarter is requisite or that it could or would affect decisions of the peoples of the British empire.**Agreement With U. S.**There are some facts in the later history of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which, even if known to the American state department, are certainly not appreciated by the American public. One such fact is that, in 1911, when Vis-*U. S. WILL DISCUSS
RUSSIA RELATIONS
WITH TRADE ENVOY*Boris Litvinoff, Soviet
Commissioner, to Visit
America for Government
at Moscow.**RUSSIANS ARE BARRED
FROM ARMS MEETING**Only Present Problems of
Trade and Intercourse
Between Countries to Be
Reviewed.**Moscow, November 20.—Relations
between the United States and Soviet
Russia are to be discussed in Wash-
ington, it is learned here, following an
announcement that America has noti-
fied Russia that it does not oppose a
contemplated visit to the United
States by Boris Litvinoff, Russian
trade commissioner.**The announcement indicates that
the Moscow government has been
sounding Washington on various
matters, it being specifically declared
that the United States will not per-
mit any Russian participation in the
limitation of armaments and Far
Eastern conference.**Present Problems.**The government announcement, as
interpreted here, means that what-
ever discussion there is at Wash-
ington will deal only with present
Russia-American problems.**Litvinoff has been acting as a
"traveling salesman" for the soviets,
and has visited various European
countries, arranging trade treaties and
other economic details.**It is believed his primary mission
to Washington will be to reopen
Russia-American trade channels
which have been blocked since the
overthrow of the Kerensky regime.**Council Disappointed.**The communication consenting to
the dispatch of a soviet representative
was received indirectly, and the re-
sulting conference of the council of
commissioners was marked by expres-
sions of disappointment over the fact
that Russia will be excluded from the
disarmament conference and the Far
Eastern discussion.**In well-informed circles it is pre-
dicted that the soviet reply to this
communication, to be addressed directly
to the state department, will urge that Russia be permitted to dis-
cuss with the representatives of the
other powers such matters as the
debts of the czarist regime, and with
American representatives the relation-
ship to be established between Amer-
ica and Russia.**Funeral services will be conducted
at the residence at 10:30 o'clock Tues-
day morning by Dr. T. R. Kendall.
Interment will follow in West View
cemetery, with H. M. Patterson &
Son in charge.**Surviving Mr. DeLoach are his wife,
Mrs. Jennie McMillan DeLoach; five
brothers, H. A. DeLoach, of Tampa, Fla.; H. H. DeLoach, of
Knoxville, Tenn.; Virgil DeLoach, of
Norfolk, Va.; A. G. DeLoach, of
Atlanta, and a sister, Mrs. Charles
Vernon, of Athens.**Came Here as Page.**Mr. DeLoach, who was a native of
Bulloch county, first came to Atlanta
as a page in the state senate, during
the terms of office of his father, W.
H. DeLoach, and his uncle, Robert
DeLoach.**Later, after graduating in a busi-
ness course at Poughkeepsie University,
of New York, Mr. DeLoach came to
Atlanta in 1880 and established a
manufacturing plant on Highland
avenue, where he manufactured and
sold his own inventions, the DeLoach
turbine water wheel and the DeLoach
friction-driven saw mill engine. He also
manufactured shingle mill machinery
and lathes.**In 1896, the plant was completely
burned and the patents destroyed.
Three weeks after destruction of the
plant, however, the establishment had
been rebuilt, and was again running
at almost full capacity.**Abandons Local Plant.**Ten years later, in 1906, Mr. De-
Loach, believing it would be to his
advantage to abandon his Atlanta
plant and establish a similar enter-
prise in northern Alabama, left the
city and built a plant in Bridgeport,
Ala. At the time his Atlanta plant
was shipping approximately \$50,000
worth of machinery a month.**POSTMASTERS TO AID
IN FINDING MISSING**Washington, November 20.—Post-
masters throughout the country
have been asked by Postmaster-General
Hays to lend a hand in attempts to lo-
cate missing people. Never before, the
department announced, has it offered
such assistance.*China Provides Paradox
If She Had Arms, World Need Not Disarm
Of Conference on Arms*BY WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution.)**Washington, November 20.—It is
one of the paradoxes of world politics
that this conference for the partial
disarmament of the world is assembled
chiefly to ameliorate the condition of
China, a nation that has maintained
herself for 4,000 years, conspicuous
chiefly for the fact that she has never
armed herself. If China had been
armed to her teeth during the last
fifty years there would be no need of
the nations of the world laying
down their arms today. For this con-
ference is sitting anduzzing its head
into befuddlement because China isn't
safe to be left out at night. If there
were no Chinese problem, there would
be no Pacific problem, and if there
were no Pacific problem we Americans
would not care how much gun toting
the world indulged in. After we have
decided what the spring fashions in
mankindling machinery will be next
spring, about the only thing left for
the conference to do will be to bound
China and adjourn.**But bounding China is no easy mat-
ter. For no one knows exactly what
China is territorially. Possibly Tibet
is a part of China; possibly not. It
may be that Mongolia is a part of
China, but no one is certain, least
of all the Chinese. South China may
be included as a part of China by the
Peking government. But the in-
clusion is bitterly resented by the
Canton government. China is not
held together by the ties of a strong
central government. About the only
sure thing politically about the Chi-
nese is their antipathy to a monarchy.**Bound by Race.**Each of the two warring govern-
ments—the Peking and the Canton,
charges that the Japs are aiding their
enemies, and possibly both are telling
the truth. Japan might be supporting
both secretly to keep them fighting.
Language does not bind China. Ad-
miral Tsai, the other day, in a public
address in Washington, declared that
the people in the south part of the
city of Peking speak a different dialect
from those in north Peking, and he said
that the surprising thing to him
about Americans is that they are
Chinaman about Americans is that
the Marylanders and the Pennsyl-
vania speak the same tongue. The**Continued on Page 3, Column 8.**thing that binds China is race. And
in dealing with the Chinese question
the conference will have to forget
boundaries more or less, and the modern
political ties that hold political
minded nations together in national
unity.**We must consider China as a racial
unity.**China at this conference has for
the leader of her delegation, two
brothers-in-law: the ambassador to
England and the ambassador to
America, who are under the influence,
more or less, of their wise old father-
in-law in China. He was the father
of the first wife of the ambassador
to England, Mrs. Wellington Koo, who
died three years ago from the flu.**Conspicuous Figure.**Koo, in many respects, is one of
the most remarkable of living Chinamen,
and one of the conspicuous figures
of the conference. He seems as
astonishingly young, yet he is in his
early forties or late thirties. He is easily
the best dressed man at the
conference, and delights in a certain
festive pink shirt which he tones
down with the most correct and som-
ber black coat and trousers, cut in
what we Americans west of the Mis-
sissippi river, are pleased to call "nob-
by" fashion. His collars are con-
servative, but his ties are a bit tem-
peramental and of a certain collegian
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interest in the subject, both having already cut their armies to the bone. It appears wholly likely that if any plan, was to be submitted for armistice, it would come from France or one of the powers possessing great strength. As yet there has been no sign of such a plan.

Point of Interest.

Much interest is attached to Premier Briand's coming because of what reference, veiled or otherwise, he might make to the well-known French desire that Great Britain and the United States join in some form of assurances of support for France. This is the point which is attacked. In view of the general attitude in Washington on that suggestion, however, it is regarded as unlikely that Premier Briand will make even an indirect reference to it. It was thought more probable that he would seek to give the conference a picture of the present situation of France as visualized by her government.

Meanwhile, American military advisers are prepared for the initiation of the land armaments question by some other group. The American group is now far from below any ratio of land power which might be suggested; that it is completely demobilized; that no organization exists beyond a paper structure, stands behind it, with the exception of the national guard; and that the standing army itself is not more than a national police force, possibly even too small for that work.

Hughes Has Data.

There have been no meetings of the American military group. Their work has been confined to studies and preparations for the American delegation. This data is in the hands of Secretary Hughes and his colleagues, and, unless the experts are called in later, they have no active place in the conference circle.

Now appears likely that the conference will, when it reaches the item on the agenda providing for discussions of new agencies of war, turn this question over to a joint commission or commissions. The subject will involve use of air, naval, land armaments and other matters, and it does not seem likely this discussion will be carried on by the full conference.

Navy Plan Status.

The "5-5-3" ratio of naval strength for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, advanced by the three naval delegations as a means of perpetuating the present relative standing of the three powers, is coming under increasing pressure as the important cards of the big diplomatic game begin to fall.

In the main, proposed modifications seem to center about the contention that the "5-5-3" formula which is based on tonnage alone, does not properly affect present proportionate strength among other elements, and likely this discussion will be carried on by the full conference.

U. S. "Stands Pat."

Thus far there has been every indication that the American group would "stand pat," form its own group of naval powers, and that it is declared the natural points of the other powers as to what constitutes a fair basis of comparison will have due recognition as the negotiations proceed.

The result may be more thorough review of the exact status of the present naval establishments of the three powers which the Japanese hold will show Japan's right to an increase over the "5-5-3" proportion, but which American experts declare will be more likely to establish that Great Britain and the United States each is entitled to almost a 2 to 1 advantage over Japan.

The advisability of such a review is understood to have been discussed yesterday at a conference between Secretary Hughes, Admiral J. Balfour and Sir Edward Grey, the British and Japanese heads of the American, British and Japanese delegations and is expected to receive consideration very soon at a meeting of the international committee of naval experts appointed specifically for this purpose.

Enters Second Week.

By highest authority the Associated Press was assured tonight that the American government stood four square behind its original proposal to regulate naval strength by the method of making concessions which would modify that principle. The American delegates do not want to adopt a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude, however, so far as details are concerned and are anxious to have the views of any power which thinks it may have been done an injustice.

Thus as the conference swings into its second week there are increasing indications that the show-down, so far as the fundamentals of naval armament and strength are concerned, may be reached speedily. In the Far Eastern negotiations, developments are not moving so rapidly and there seems to be a growing impression that if details are to be worked out at all the process will be a long one.

The American conference will make a start on still another of its problems, that of land armaments. At an open session Premier Briand is expected to present the considerations behind France's present enormous army outlay and to invite discussion from the other powers. Italy is said to be ready also to set forth its views

in a general way and Mr. Hughes is understood to be considering a brief statement on behalf of the United States.

All Confident.

Despite the divergence of opinion on some features of the American naval plan, there is evidence of a virtually unanimous confidence in the outcome. Yesterday's meeting between Sir Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato was described as essentially cordial and among those on the "inside" it was declared to have helped clear the air of much of the diplomatic inflexion that always characterizes the opening days of international conferences.

But the Far Eastern questions which will reach a stage of more detailed debate at an executive meeting of the delegates late tomorrow, are regarded as lending themselves less easily to rapid decision. They deal with far less weighty things than naval armaments and involve such a maze of interlocking diplomatic red tape that if an agreement is reached even on the general principles some of the delegates will be satisfied.

The problems affecting China in this somewhat blurred situation are the Washington Conference door, with whom I sometimes discuss affairs of state, confided to me on one of the busy days just before the opening of the conference on the limitation of armaments, that in his judgment there was a peck of trouble about to be turned loose on the American government.

"They're all coming with bags of problems," he said, "and they're going to tumble them on us to sort and solve." And to think we brought it on ourselves!"

There are people nearer to the administration than this anxious observer who say the same thing, and why did we open it?"

I don't remember ever to have seen in Washington, even in war times, so many irresponsible people who gave me the impression of wanting to hold their heads to keep them from splitting.

Of one thing there is no doubt—if the troubles that are being loosened at this conference are as serious as these serious observers fear, it is better that they be out than in the box, for they are of such nature that, confined, they will be sure to explode, and in them time, they may dissolve under the healing touch of light, sun and air.

Ticklish Problems.

It is said by some delegates, who are giving special study to this problem, that the American group will be necessary to deal with the subjects set out in the agenda and with the ten points of the Chinese proposition on very general lines. The important statement made by the Japanese delegation at Saturday's meeting is regarded as showing a marked indisposition on Japan's part to go far into details and the Chinese, who are pushing for specific declarations by the conference have been required, thus far, only after a clear understanding with Secretary Hughes that no nation could be bound by the conference against its will, even though all others were united against it.

Private discussions have been held by the conference on the Far Eastern question should be treated by the conference by a pure process of elimination. Several of the ten points made by China are known to be acceptable to all of the delegations and it is suggested that they should be formally adopted, thus making sure of at least some accomplishments. Others must be discussed to some extent, but this will only be in the privacy of committees, and the conference should be adjourned.

Should be Abrogated.

In the one event, therefore, the Anglo-Japanese alliance is superfluous; in the other, it is worse than useless. Regard for Japan, where this situation is understood, no less than for Britain's honor, demands that this will be made gradually to conform with the United States, it would be physically impossible for some portions of the British empire not to side against Japan. And when any portion of the British empire is compelled by considerations of its own welfare to seek to take a definite stand, the whole British empire is necessarily involved.

Finally the view expressed by some delegations is that the problems in the end are likely to be dealt with by the conference, not by the signature of any general treaty, but rather through a solemn declaration of principles to the observance of which nations party to the conference would be bound only in honor.

BRITISH PUBLIC AGAINST THE ANGLO-JAP PACT

Continued from First Page.

count (in St. Petersburg). Once again, regarding the renewal of the alliance with Baron Kato, the Japanese ambassador in London, he informed him that a clause must be inserted, removing from the possible scope of the alliance any power with which the British government might conclude a treaty of general arbitration with the United States. Baron Kato replied that he would advise his government to accept this restrictive clause, Japan, he added, knew that England would probably conclude a treaty of general arbitration with the United States, and that Japan would have convinced, that alliance or no alliance, the British empire would never in any conceivable circumstances fight alongside Japan against the United States. Therefore, Japan was too forthcoming by accepting the proposed clause.

Thus the restrictive clause was embodied in the renewed treaty. Shortly afterwards a treaty of general arbitration was negotiated between the British government and the United States. The Senate, it was understood, had voted in favor of a peace commission, for which the British government, with all its faults, cannot fairly be held responsible. Technically, therefore, the United States senate nullified the existence of the United States from the date of the Anglo-Japanese alliance until, in September, 1914, what is known as the Bryan-Spring-Rich peace commission treaty was negotiated and duly ratified. On this own initiative, Sir Edward Grey then informed the Japanese ambassador that, through Baron Inouye, the commission, a spontaneous expression of British policy, the way will be open for understandings of a more general nature of which a larger system of international co-operation in the Far East could be based.

If suspicion is to be dispelled in all its激情, the policy of the British empire must be at least as clear as that of any other power. This is done, as a spontaneous expression of British policy, the way will be open for understandings of a more general nature of which a larger system of international co-operation in the Far East could be based.

Not Anti-American.

Consequently the Anglo-Japanese alliance has not contained any anti-American implication since September, 1914. Whether or not this fact was ever officially intimated to the United States I do not know. Possibly in the conduct of the war omitted to inform the state department. It may also have imagined that the British conviction as to the impossibility of armed hostility on the part of the British empire against the United States, which Japan shared in 1911, was sufficiently shared by the American government to render notification superfluous.

The foregoing considerations ought to dispose of any suggestions that, in the opinion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance could or would call upon to fight against the United States. But American objections to the alliance are based also upon the contention that it has emboldened Japan to make encroachments on

Washington, November 20.—Premier Briand was "lost" Saturday afternoon in Entebbe, Uganda, a British colony. Muslim secret service men were desperate, and all appointments went by the board until M. Briand showed up with his physician, Dr. Chatin.

Both had been to the movies to see Charlie Chaplin.

Most of the delegates made a complete holiday out of Sunday. Although Premier Briand was on board Mr. Balfour, it was understood the conference to generalise. Briand dined in the evening with Hugh C. Wallace, former American ambassador to France.

In the afternoon, the British delegation had a trial bottle of "St. Jacobs Oil." The favorite expression is "pep," and the office force reflects it.

In line with the growing feeling that certain parts of the delegations and distinguished visitors should be restrained, the American Legion will allow Marshal Foch to rest up when he returns to Washington, Tuesday or Wednesday.

The British delegation and the press will be the chief speaker at the centennial celebration of the first Thanksgiving in America to be held Monday night by the Mayflower descendants of the District of Columbia.

Cashier Given Bond.

Savannah, Ga., November 20.—(Special)—Following transfers of property which satisfy claims of the sheriff of Effingham county, W. R. Furtell, former cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Clyo, charged with embezzlement, was released from jail at Springfield, the reinforcing of his bond of \$5,000 in each of two cases, having been effected.

WE SELL FORD CARS
A. L. BELLE ISLE — IVY 507

PISO'S
SAFE AND SAN
for Coughs & Colds

This syrup is different from all others. Quick relief. No opiate. 5c everywhere.

SUFFERED SEVEN
LONG YEARS

Finally Relieved by taking
Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Ravenswood, W. Va.—"For seven long years I suffered from a female trouble and inflammation so that I was unable to do my house work. I consulted several doctors but none seemed to give me relief. I read in a paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I decided to try it, and before the first bottle was gone I found great relief so I continued using it until I had taken eight bottles. Now I am very well and can do my house work. I can gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine to suffering women." —Mrs. BERTHA LIERING, R. F. D., Ravenswood, W. Va.

The ordinary day of most housewives is a ceaseless treadmill of washing, cooking, cleaning, mending, sweeping, dusting and caring for little ones. How much harder the tasks when some derangement of the system causes headaches, backache, bearing-down pains and nervousness. Every such woman should profit by Mrs. Liering's experience and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

STOP "DOING" RHEUMATIC PAIN
FROM ACHING JOINTS
Rub Pain Right Out With
Small Trial Bottle of Old
"St. Jacobs Oil."

Stop "doing" rheumatic pain in fifty ways—internal treatment, Rub sooth, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain and distress. "St. Jacobs Oil" is a harmless rheumatic liniment, made from the finest points and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia, etc. Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.—(adv.)

Why Statesmen Hold Their Heads.

What sets the serious, to holding

Ida M. Tarbell Compares
Japs Dressed Up With No Place to Go
Conference to Pandora's Box

BY IDA M. TARBELL.

Washington, November 20.—A shrewd, reflective and cynical Washington doorman, with whom I sometimes discuss affairs of state, confided to me on one of the busy days just before the opening of the conference on the limitation of armaments, that in his judgment there was a peck of trouble about to be turned loose on the American government.

"They're all coming with bags of problems," he said, "and they're going to tumble them on us to sort and solve!" And to think we brought it on ourselves!"

There are people nearer to the administration than this anxious observer who say the same thing, and why did we open it?"

I don't remember ever to have seen in Washington, even in war times, so many irresponsible people who gave me the impression of wanting to hold their heads to keep them from splitting.

Of one thing there is no doubt—if the troubles that are being loosened at this conference are as serious as these serious observers fear, it is better that they be out than in the box, for they are of such nature that, confined, they will be sure to explode, and in them time, they may dissolve under the healing touch of light, sun and air.

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SURPLUS PRODUCT SALE IS PLANNED

To place before the agricultural leaders attending the farm bureau convention here the desirability of securing financial aid from the government for exportation of surplus farm products, Carl Vrooman of Bloomington, Ill., who was assisting secretary of agriculture in the Wilson war administration, is at Atlanta attending the meetings of the farmers' federation. Mr. Vrooman cultivates 600 acres of land in Illinois and Iowa. "The country is financially bled to the quick," Mr. Vrooman declared, "unless it extends aid to the farmers. There is each year in the United States," he continued, "a surplus of agricultural products, of which European countries are acutely in need, and the presence of which in our markets results in lowering the value of our nation's crops by billions of dollars."

COSTLY TO FARMERS.

The value of our yearly agricultural production amounts, let us say, to twenty billion dollars. This is the product of the United States, capable of consuming or exporting for cash an output to the value of nineteen billion dollars. The presence, then, of another billion dollars' worth of food stuffs in our markets is an indigestible surplus, and the presence of a surplus renders the value of our farm outputs approximately five billion dollars less than it otherwise would be.

"We may readily see, therefore, that it would cost us to rid ourselves of this surplusage. We have to pay the heavy cost of storage, production inversely demonstrated in the advanced price of cotton subsequent to a lessened output. We have not, however, applied the principle to other farm products.

"Now, although the European countries are acutely in need of our products, they are unable to pay cash for them; they have valuable securities whereby they might secure our

surplus production on credit, provided our farmers were financed in such exportation by the government."

CREDIT IS WANTED.

Mr. Vrooman said that he had been endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill whereby domestic and foreign exportation credit might be extended by the government, to the end that the crop surplus might be profitably sold off, and his efforts had resulted in passage of the "farmers' relief bill," an amanuensis of the bill for the passage of which he had striven in Washington.

"As passed, the bill secured enactment of the crop surplus, but it is not possible to sell off, and his efforts are now being made in his behalf. For, while the perfecting of our marketing methods, even though entirely successful, could only mean a reduction by a certain percentage of the cost of marketing, the opening up of surplus would inevitably bring the price of all farm products, at least up to the cost of production. This would mean an increase in the farmers' national income of billions of dollars."

Mr. Vrooman states that since passage of the bill in the present form the production of oats and wheat has declined from 10 to 30 per cent, thereby producing a surplus. The bill in its present form is not accomplishing the purpose it was designed to serve. He declares that he will again go to congress to reintroduce the bill and make a determined effort toward securing its passage.

BILL WAS EMASCULATED.

The bill, as first presented, he said, had contained two principal features, that of domestic credit and foreign credit to farmers. These features were approved by both the house and the senate, passing unanimously in the senate. The house, in committee of the whole, passed the foreign credit feature of the bill but in its present form is not accomplishing one-tenth of 1 per cent of their money, time or influence in pushing this plan, although the leading statesmen of both political parties at Washington have declared it to be entirely a shipper's and a good business and good statesmanship bill.

Mr. Vrooman was active during the war in securing an increased agricultural production in the south. His efforts in this cause followed numerous requests from southern agricultural leaders that he take steps to aid them in boosting crop production.

FARMERS' BUREAU OPENS MEET TODAY

Continued from First Page.

mittee of the fruit growers' marketing committee of 21.

RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED.

Resolutions have been passed by the fruit growers' committee as follows:

"Whereas, substitutes for fruit juices are sold as pure fruit juices in effect if not in fact,

"Whereas, we resolved that we

urge such legislation or administration of present laws that will prevent continuance of such practices;

"Whereas, the public is often imposed upon by short measure in containers, the difference of the short and full not being apparent to the eye;

"Wherefore, it is resolved that we disapprove of such practices and urge the passage of the bill now before Congress to amend the Vestall standard containing bill."

The fruit growers' committee of 21 is the fifth of the commodity marketing committees of the American Farm Bureau Federation to take up the problem of improving the marketing of farm products for the benefit of both producer and consumer.

FEDERATION MEN TO VISIT COLONY.

Fitzgerald, Ga., November 20.—(Special)—Arrangements are being made by the local chamber of commerce officials of the Atlanta, Birmingham, and Mobile, Ala., areas to bring a party of northern farmers who will attend the convention of the American Farm Bureau federation in Atlanta to the Colony city next Friday, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the opening of the colony.

Visitors from other states in the north or west the visitors may come, they will find settlers here from their state, if not from their particular county or township, as the original settlers of this colony came from every state of the Union, the Mason and Dixie, and are still growing and thriving on their small farms, in which the original colony was divided.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

President James R. Howard, chairman.

Opening session (10 a.m.): Atlanta, Ga., S. S. Local, Trinity Methodist church, Atlanta.

Address of welcome, James L. Key, mayor of Atlanta.

Response, James W. Morton, member executive committee, A. F. F., Athens, Ga.

Address, T. W. Hardwick, governor of Georgia.

Address, "The Crisis in Southern Agriculture and How to Meet It," Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president Agricultural college, Athens, Ga.

Afternoon session, O. E. Bradford, chairman.

1:30 o'clock—Organ prelude.

1:45 o'clock—Address, President James R. Howard. Ten-minute report of the secretary. Ten-minute report of the department of organization and public relations of the department of information. Ten-minute report of the department of legislation. Ten-minute report of the department of research. Ten-minute report of the legal department. Ten-minute report of the traffic department. Ten-minute report of the department of food marketing. Ten-minute report of the department of grain marketing. Ten-minute report of the department of dairy marketing.

Evening session, W. G. Jamison, chairman.

7:30—Organ prelude.

7:45—Conference singing, Dr. W. H. Walker, leader.

8:15—Remaining reports of departments.

8:45—Election of officers.

Rabbi Saul Kornfeld, a member of the school board of Columbus, Ohio, has just been nominated by President Harding to be Minister to Persia.

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Use Grandma's Sage and

Tea and Sulphur Recipe

and Nobody Can Tell

Brush It Through Hair.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance, and we all desire it. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay gray! Look young!

Either purchase a jar of Sage Tea

or get from any drug store a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved. In the addition of other ingredients. These are recommended ready-to-use, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush, then draw it through the hair, taking a small stroke at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

To Pave Street.

Columbus, Ga., November 20.—(Special)—City council has decided to pave lower Broad street with brick, and the work will begin next week.

It is not being paved with brick,

and the same material is in use in paving Second Avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets.

The city has carried out quite an extensive paving program during the year now closing.

WE SELL FORD CARS

A. L. BELLE ISLE—IVY 507

Points at Issue in Express Litigation Are Explained

Exhaustive statements explaining various phases of the express hearing which began in Atlanta Wednesday before Examiner Woodrow, were issued Saturday by both sides of the controversy. One statement was issued by J. B. Hockaday, president of the Southeastern Express company, the plaintiff in the interstate commerce commission litigation, against the American Railway express company, and the second by Attorney Robert C. Alston, counsel for the defendant company. Examiner Woodrow adjourned the hearing temporarily Saturday. It will be continued at a later date.

BY J. B. HOCKADAY,
President Southeastern Express Co.

Counsel for American Railway Express Company.

The principles of the Southeastern Express company are expressed in the following language: "Our rates are applied from point to point, competitive service, operation of through routes, in the avoidance of transfer en route, and recognition of shippers' rights."

So far as the public is concerned, the service of the express company is giving the people of Atlanta the best express service it has ever had. A special train arrives in Atlanta every day at 12 o'clock, and delivery to the consignee is begun very soon thereafter with an ample force of trucks and wagons.

This train enables the company to give to the express business of the several express companies as well as to the public the great fleet of trucks and wagons in order that prompt delivery may be made. Of course all of that costs money.

If the originating carrier is to have these obligations it follows that it must have its revenue fixed by law for the service.

If the reward is to be divided with another carrier the service it is giving must necessarily be impaired for it cannot give up its reward and still render the service for which the reward was paid.

ASKS FOR REASON.

If an originating carrier cannot perform reasonably adequate service it should turn its freight over to a connecting carrier, but if it performs the service equal to or better than the connecting carrier what reason is there for depriving the originating carrier of its revenue?"

Consequently it can be granted to operate a solid train from New York to Atlanta every day, and unless this train is kept reasonably full, it will not be able to continue.

The present case pending in the interstate commerce commission in Atlanta has been on trial in Atlanta this week, was brought by the Southeastern Express company to force a part of the traffic which now moves in this through train into the cars of the Southern express company at Washington, depriving the American company of about two-thirds of its earnings on such business.

Would Take Away Business.

If this should succeed, it would mean that enough business would be taken away from this train to completely kill it.

That would mean that the service would lapse back to what it was before the improvement. What is intended to accomplish as to this eastern

traffic is also purposed as to shipments from other points.

All of this is proceeding under such catch phrases as "open routes," "the right of shippers to route," "free competition," etc., but its purpose is to kill off the best express service ever known.

To have the Southeastern Express company succeed in killing this train would be about as great a calamity to the business interests of the state as the enactment of an income tax act by the legislature.

It is the law that the carrier which originates shipments is responsible for the delivery of the same to the consignee. From this it follows that the originating carrier must make provisions to take care of the business it receives; it must hire men; it must acquire real estate; it must buy railroads, and it must maintain a great fleet of trucks and wagons in order that prompt delivery may be made. Of course all of that costs money.

If the originating carrier is to have these obligations it follows that it must have its revenue fixed by law for the service.

If the reward is to be divided with another carrier the service it is giving must necessarily be impaired for it cannot give up its reward and still render the service for which the reward was paid.

150 CASUALTIES.

Several volleys were fired into mobs Saturday, and it is announced that a check of the casualties reveals that a total of 150 men and fifty persons were removed to hospitals from the scenes of the disturbances.

Six of the British cases resulted in death.

One man "shockingly mutilated" a European girl, it is announced.

The Prince of Wales arrived Thursday in the kathippan Bay, for a tour of the country. He is to hold a monster reception for the Indian rulers at Delhi. Many attempts were made in England to prevent the arrival of the prince, and to prove a signal for the unleashing of the gradually increasing Indian ferment.

PRECAUTIONS INCREASED.

The elaborate precautions for his safety have been increased.

Most trouble was feared from the

FIERCE RIOTING IN BRITISH INDIA

Many Die and Scores Are Injured as Troops Fire Into Mobs at Bombay.

Bombay, November 20.—Sixty more dead and scores of wounded have been from the fierce rioting here, the initial outbreak of which featured the arrival of the Prince of Wales for his tour of India.

Radical followers of the Parsees are charged with inciting the present disturbances.

SIMS WARNS AGAINST NAVAL CONSERVATISM

Newport, R. I., November 20.— Rear Admiral William S. Sims, in command of the naval forces as president of the naval war college, to its graduating class of officers yesterday discussing "military conservatism" referring, he said, specifically to that type and degree of conservatism "which has so often been responsible for defeat in war and sometimes for national disaster."

After quoting from history to show that there has always been resistance to new weapons or methods of warfare, he said:

"In the rapid development of the submarine and the airplane during the war, and the continuous development of both, and especially the latter, since the war, have shown that these powerful weapons are still their infancy; that greater possibilities of damage are likely in the future; and that it will require the most courageous and logical consideration upon our part even to keep abreast of the developments in foreign navies, much less to anticipate these developments."

Indisposition on the part of our naval leaders to adopt new weapons and methods of demonstrating value, the admiral said, had been "due to a habit of mind that could be indulged in the past with comparative safety, but which is manifestly a danger to a country that has become involved in a foreign war."

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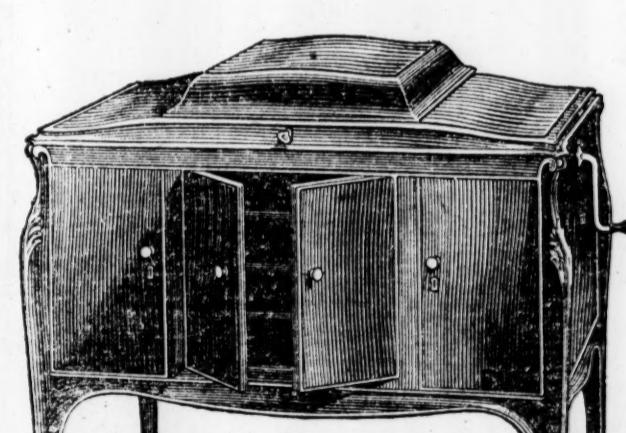
It was found last year at the University of Iowa that of all the sports the students playing in the basketball team proved the best students.

The Victrola gives you most for your money

Nowadays, more than ever before, people are intent upon getting their money's-worth, and it is at such times that the value of any commercial product is most accurately established.

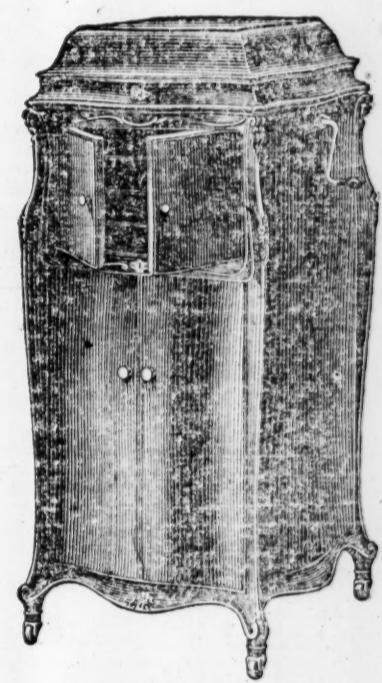
The Victrola is not only the standard of quality but the standard of value. It is the product of the immense Victor factories where, because of wider experience and greater manufacturing skill, better goods can be made for less than the cost of inferior products—and the public benefits.

No matter which style Victrola you select it offers the greatest obtainable value at the price—whether \$25 or \$1500, but look for the Victor trademark on the instrument you buy.



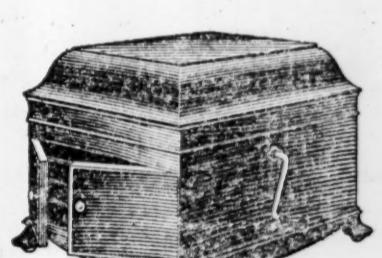
Victrola No. 300, \$250

Mahogany or English Brown



Victrola No. 130, \$350

Mahogany or Oak



Victrola IX, \$75

Mahogany or Oak

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Look under the lid! Look on the label!

"ATLANTA Always Ahead," is Atlanta's Official Slogan. Keep it true by always boasting your city.

THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

THERE is hardly a need or a want that cannot be filled in Atlanta's stores or factories.

CREECH COAL
LUMP NUT STEAM
RICH—FREE—CLEAN BURNING.
LOW IN ASH.
Direct Shipments From Mines.
Prompt Service.
RANDALL BROTHERS, INC.
SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTORS.
Ivy 3561
5 Yards. Peters Bldg.

FAIRBANKS
VALVES
WHEEL BARROWS
Carried in
Stock by
FULTON SUPPLY CO
MILL SUPPLIES AND
MACHINERY
Broad and Hunter Sts.
Main 3400

C. H. DUDLEY, Gen'l Mgr.

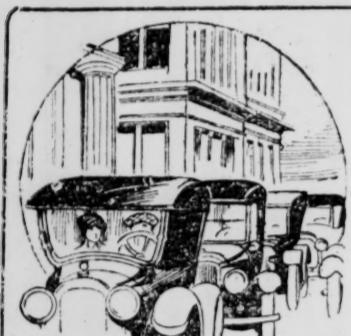
F. W. DEBOICE, Ass't Mgr.



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When you see the name you think of your FURNACE.
Is it in order? Do you expect to have one installed?
SEE US AT ONCE. No time to lose.
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F. M. SACKETT, Pres. C. D. MAJOR, Pres. W. D. MOORE, Mgr.
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Incorporated
WILTON JELlico COAL
RESCREENED IN ATLANTA—YARDS PAVED WITH GRANITE
OFFICE, 43 PEACHTREE ST.—PHONE, IVY 1585.
ELEVATOR AND YARDS, 6 GRANT ST.

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We have some very pretty designs, now ready for your selection.
Let us neatly print for you any number you desire of these "Personal Greeting Cards," so that you can fittingly remember every one of your many friends and acquaintances in a personal, yet in a very economical manner.

PHONE MAIN 2170

And one of our salesmen will be pleased to call on you.
ADAMSON PRINTING CO.
COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTERS
133½ Whitehall St. ATLANTA, GA.

5,000 To Gather in Atlanta For Big Meeting This Week

That is an important meeting that opens in Atlanta for three days—November 21, 22, 23—when some five thousand members and friends of the American Farm Bureau federation will assemble here for the second national convention.

Hardly a merchant or a manufacturer—a jobber or a consumer—irrespective of what line of commercial or industrial activity engaged in, but who is greatly concerned in matters that affect the farming industry of this country. This industry has to do, and vitally interwoven with every other industry in our land. As a consequence this big meeting in Atlanta will be watched with interest by all classes here.

As an institution the American Farm Bureau federation stands out and has attracted the attention of agricultural people throughout the world, so much so, indeed, that representatives from the various agricultural countries are expected to be present at the Atlanta meeting. Whether or not this forecasts a great world organization of farmers no one perhaps can now say. However, it does indicate how far-reaching the effectiveness of the farm bureau has been. Whatever may follow, bringing these representatives from the overseas countries into the councils of this, our great American agricultural organization, should give all of us a more accurate impression of the relationship that exists, or should exist, between the farmers of this country and those of foreign lands. The condition of the bricklayer in Russia, the coolie in China, and the common farm hand in India, we have found out, have a bearing on the smallest renter on the smallest cotton farm in the south. If the folks overseas are not able to buy our cotton, everybody is affected. So it is a good thing to have these foreign agricultural representatives present at this great national gathering of American farmers.

To Stop Advertising Is Like Shutting Off Steam

Advertising, to be effective, must be continuous, Richard Spillane, business editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, told the Association of National Advertisers in convention the other day. To stop it is like shutting off steam. You may run along easily and well for a time, if conditions or the grade favors you, but when you strike a hill, it is different.

He told a story for which he gave credit to Sherman Rogers, bearing on advertising and strikes.

Rogers, he says, went to Samuel Gompers and various of the railroad union leaders a month ago and told them the threatened railroad strike was doomed to failure and it would be suicidal to order it.

"The public is overwhelmingly against you," Rogers said. "You haven't a chance on earth. You can win any cause that is just if you get the public back of you. It is important for you to say that you are controlled by the corporations and its power is not open." Why, there are 4,000,000 members of organized labor in America. Suppose they contributed one day's pay to advertising. Put the contribution at \$2.50 per man. With \$10,000,000 you could buy a page in every newspaper in America and have some millions of people read it, including your advertising account. The trouble with you fellows is you've depended too much on force and too little on the power of public sentiment.

"No corporation or group of corporations has the advertising power of labor in a just cause.

Ask the public, you say, if the public, when you have a story to tell. The public is with labor when labor is in the right.

"Quit your folly of strike and threat of strike. The cost of strikes to labor goes into the hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

"Use common sense and printers' ink and there'll be more money in labor's pay envelope, more production and more prosperity."

Americans Lead as Property Owners

Latest government reports indicate the United States is one of the most extensive property-holding nations. Records show that of the adults in the United States, less than 20,000,000 can be grouped directly or indirectly as without some material property interest in land, transportation, public finance or industrial securities.

The following facts are based on official government reports and data.

Twenty million persons bought liberty and victory bonds and notes, of whom about 12,000,000 still retain them; 6,000,000 family groups own the homes in which they live; more than 1,000,000 own railroad bonds and 800,000 own railroad stocks; a large proportion of the 6,000,000 farmers own in whole or in part the land which they cultivate, while more than \$5,000,000,000 is the average total of bank deposits.

Big Railway Strike Looms in Germany

News comes from across the seas that a battle royal between capital and socialistically inclined labor in Germany is looming up over the demand of the German industrial associations, to turn the railroads back to private ownership.

Organized labor has taken up what they declare to be nothing short of a challenge to a finish fight over the ownership and management of Germany's vast system of 30,000 miles of government lines. The unions see in the move a declaration of war by capital against the socialist parties, whose power is beginning to wane. The success of the schemes to have the world's greatest government-owned railway system turned over to private ownership and operation, it is asserted in socialistic circles, would be used as proof of the failure of public ownership, and would be not without effect in other countries where labor and radical political parties are working in the direction of the nationalization of railways, mines, etc.

Slight Drop in Food Cost Is Noted

The department of labor in Washington has just announced that there was a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent in the retail cost of food to the average family in October as compared with September, while all food articles decreased 23 per cent during the year ended October 15. The largest decreases during the year were potatoes, 13 per cent; cabbage, 11 per cent, and lamb, 9 per cent. Manufactured articles increased in price during the month, the most notable increase being strictly fresh eggs, 17 per cent; onions, 14 per cent, and butter, 5 per cent. There was a slight recession in the general level of wholesale prices in October, the decline from the September level being a little more than 1 per cent.

A Cantaloupe and a Half for Everyone

More than 153,000,000 cantaloupes—enough to furnish every resident of the United States with a melon and a half for breakfast—were raised in the Imperial valley of southern California this year, according to the Pacific Fruit Express company. Land on which the melons were raised not so many years ago was a desert. Now more than 400 miles of irrigation canals carry water from the Colorado river to Imperial valley.

In all 13,000 carloads of cantaloupes were shipped from Imperial valley this year to Pacific coast and eastern markets. An attempt is to be made this winter in the Imperial valley to produce Christmas melons, the valley fourteen years ago having sent out the first melons ever produced in the country in the holiday season outside of a hot-house.

WILLIAM H. JAMES & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Atlanta National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Holston National Bank Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn.

PRINTING

Little Commercial Jobs or Big Catalogs
—all properly produced

Write for copy of our new booklet—"Pride Mark"

RURALIST PRESS, Inc.
116-118 E. HUNTER ST.
ATLANTA

ARROW

LEATHER BELTING

—IS—

BUILT UP TO A STANDARD,
NOT DOWN TO A PRICE

Only the Very Best of Material
and Workmanship Enter Into
the Manufacture of

Arrow Leather Belt

"It Sells Because it Satisfies."

—MANUFACTURED BY—

COTTON STATES
Belting & Supply Co.
ATLANTA, GA.

Service On Tap

If the light doesn't come when you press the button, if the gas doesn't flame to the match, if throwing the switch doesn't start the machines—your day's work is lost.

If your day's work is to count, our service must be good.

You get good service today.

To continue that service, additional capital must come to Atlanta.

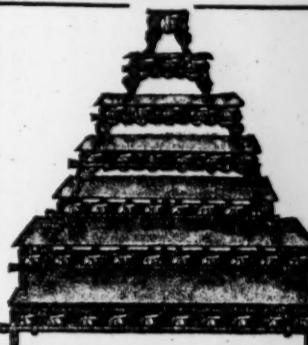
But if the present service is not sold at a reasonable profit, capital will not come to Atlanta to supply heat and light and power to your children.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
P. S. ARKWRIGHT, President

HOTEL EQUIPMENT CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Cake Griddles Waffle Stoves
Oyster Frying Baskets

—Quick Shipments—



ADAIR & SENTER
Engineers and Builders

HEALEY BLDG. TEL. IVY 100
ATLANTA

ICE CREAM
Of Quality

PURE, WHOLESOME
NUTRITIOUS

Ask for It At Founts.
TAKE SOME HOME
FOR THE KIDDIES

JESSUP & ANTRIM
ICE CREAM CO., INC.

Get It From Your Dealer

NECK WEAR
of MERIT
ALL-STAR Mfg. Co.
66-70 West Mitchell Street
ATLANTA, GA.

SHIPPERS
Take notice that you can get an
IDEAL STENCIL MACHINE
—with—

Oiled Paper
Fountain Brushes
Water-Proof Ink

Let us tell you about them.

DALE
DALE STAMP CO.
76 NORTH BROAD ST.

R. S. Armstrong & Bro.
Machinery Dealers

New and Second-Hand Contractors' Equipment Rented and Sold.

Ivy 628-6409. 676 Marietta St.

Tripod Paint Co.
Manufacturers



CAPITAL HIDE & JUNK CO.
HIDES, IRON AND METAL
ARMY GOODS
331-3 PETERS ST.
MAIN 797 ATLANTA, GA.

TAYLOR TIRE CO.

H. D. TAYLOR, Pres.

ALL MAKES TIRES
TUBES and RIMS

OILS AND GREASES
Ivy 4958. 8 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

STORAGE

Why worry about a place for your household goods? Let them be free from your care and store with the best equipped and most up-to-date Storage Company in the South. Remember our aim is Prompt Service and Satisfaction.

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Welding Engineers

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Welding.

Bodies and Fenders Repaired.

RADIATORS REBUILT—REPAIRED—
RECORDED

We Weld Anything—Anywhere.

"Oldest Welders in the South."

M. 5818—59½ W. Mitchell St.

RUBY MFG. CO., Inc.
MANUFACTURERS

Ruby
BRAND EXTRACTS
For Soda Fountains, Bottlers, Ice
Cream Mfrs.

M. 5818—59½ W. Mitchell St.

SERVICE—QUALITY—COURTESY

CRYSTAL ICE
PONCE DE LEON ICE MFG. CO.
INDEPENDENT

MULTIGRAPHING
Form Letters worthy of your letter head
EAGLE MULTIGRAPHING STAMP & SEAL CO.
ATLANTA, GA. 204-5 AUSTELL BLDG.

BIG HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT IS PLANNED

Augusta, Ga., November 20.—(Special)—Augusta is about to go into partnership with J. T. Wood and his associates to equip a hydro-electric plant on the canal. The finance committee of council has recommended to council that it accept proposals submitted by Wood.

The proposition is to generate electricity at a plant about two miles from the city and on the canal, and then operate all industries, including the cotton mills, which are now being run by water power. A bond issue of \$8,500,000 is contemplated. Wood proposes to place the bonds. A commission is to be formed to conduct the enterprise, it to be made up of three men selected by the city and three men selected by Wood.

For the present, the investment is to be limited to \$1,000,000-horsepower development. The remaining \$1,000,000 is to be used to increase the plant output. This 12,000 plant would give 6,000-horsepower over and above the present requisites of the canal industries—to be put into addition.

The city reserves the right to take over the plant at any time. Sufficient power is to be given the city to operate pumps to furnish 10,000,000 gallons of water daily to the waterworks system. The money to be expended on the project of the canal and dam, now costing the city about \$15,000 a year. The city treasurer is guaranteed an annuity of \$50,000, which is much more than is now received for water power charges.

The city reserves a significant amount of land to result from filling in a portion of the first level and all the second and third level canals. The proposal is most favorable to the city. As it is understood, that which prompts Wood and his associates to make the plant is that they are to establish a steel mill near the proposed new plant, with the right to use the night product of the electric plant for the steel plant.

Cotton and Oil Export Figures Advance Sharply

Washington, November 20.—Exports of cotton and cotton seed oil advanced sharply in volume but declined in value in October as compared with the same month a year ago, according to foreign trade reports issued today by the commerce department.

Exports of breadstuffs, meat, and dairy products, and mineral oils, during the month decreased considerably as compared with October, 1920.

Cotton exported October amounted to \$74,000 bales, valued at \$91,028,000 against \$83,000 bales, worth \$91,247,000 a year ago. For the ten months ended with October, the total was 5,000,000 bales valued at \$408,000,000, against 4,000,000 bales, worth \$952,000,000.

Cotton seed oil exports for October aggregated 10,000,000 pounds, valued at \$931,000 against 7,000,000 pounds worth \$1,000,000 during the same month last year. For the ten months, cotton seed oil exports totalled 230,000,000 pounds valued at \$224,000,000 against 120,000,000 pounds worth \$25,000,000 in the same period last year.

Breadstuffs exported October amounted to \$132,000,000 in the same month a year ago; meat and dairy products totalled \$21,000,000 against \$37,000,000 for October last year, and mineral oils aggregated 253,000,000 gallons worth \$25,000,000 in October compared with 291,000,000 gallons, valued at \$72,000,000 a year ago.

Wheat exports October amounted to 18,000,000 bushels, valued at \$23,000,000 against 35,000,000 bushels worth \$20,000,000 last year. For the ten months totalled 1,500,000 bushels, at \$31,000,000 October as against 1,600,000 barrel worth \$18,000,000 in the same month last year. Rice exports for the month aggregated 40,000,000 pounds, worth \$1,000,000 compared with 12,000,000 pounds valued at \$847,000.

Man Given Limit.

Savannah, Ga., November 20.—(Special)—Isaiah Carter was on Friday given the limit of sentences possible in the city court—three years and thirty days—for alleged assault upon United States Naval Sailor S. E. Newell. He was tried on a charge yesterday—on charges of violating the prohibition law and stabbing. It was declared that when the sailor refused to buy moonshine from Carter, the latter stabbed the navy man.

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A Blessing
on
Your Head?**
?
ED. PINAUD'S
HAIR TONIC
of course!

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A. L. BELLE ISLE—IVY 507

100 new offices in the heart of Atlanta
The new Gould building
No. 9 Edgewood Ave.

Apply room 505 Gould building
or M. L. Thrower, 39 Forsyth St.

Thanksgiving Dinner-Dance

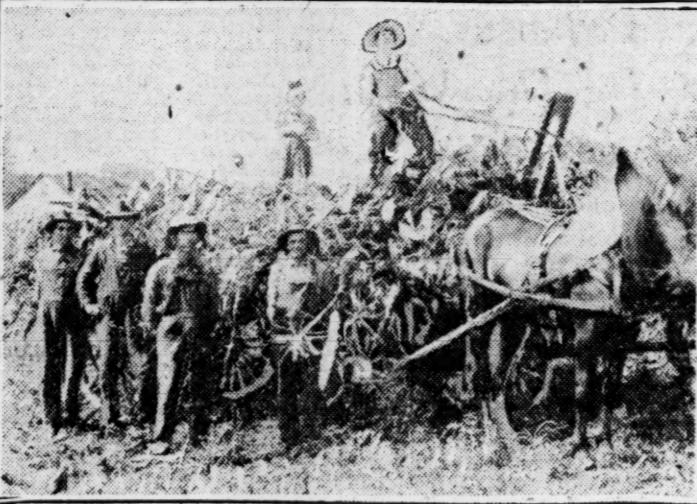
Hotel Ansley Rathskeller

\$2.00 Plate. Served From 12 Noon to 10 P. M.

DANCING 7:00 TO 11:30 P. M.

Phone Ivy 1100 for Reservations.

Women Should Work for Dower Law Changes, Says Woman Leader in American Farm Bureau



Two pictures of Mrs. Izetta Brown—in evening dress, and at work on her farm.

BY FLORA S. OZBURN.

One of the most interesting and at the same time most striking figures of the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, convened to be held in Atlanta this week, is Mrs. Izetta Brown, a southern woman, and one of the four members of the woman's committee of the national farm bureau.

Engages in Farming.

Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Congressman William Gay Brown, Jr., and wife of King Brown, who sprang into prominence at the national democratic convention in San Francisco last year, when she seconded the nomination of John W. Davis, of West Virginia, for president, undertakes the upkeep of the farm and dam, now costing the city about \$15,000 a year. The city treasurer is guaranteed an annuity of \$50,000, which is much more than is now received for water power charges.

The city reserves the right to take over the plant at any time. Sufficient power is to be given the city to operate pumps to furnish 10,000,000 gallons of water daily to the waterworks system. The money to be expended on the project of the canal and dam, now costing the city about \$15,000 a year. The city treasurer is guaranteed an annuity of \$50,000, which is much more than is now received for water power charges.

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The Standard Southern Newspaper.
Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly.
CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager.
Directors: Clark Howell, Albert Howell,
F. J. Black, H. W. Gray, Clark
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ATLANTA, GA., November 21, 1921.

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More than that, since Great
Britain is the leading naval
power in the world, and the
nation most jealous of her naval
strength, her action in this in-
stance is a good omen portending
the adoption and success of the
American plan for the reduction
of armaments on the sea.

That country has under way
the construction of four super-
Hoods, the aggregate cost of
which to the tax-payers of Great
Britain would be 40,000,000
pounds, or about \$200,000,000.
Other naval crafts are also being
built, bringing the total cost,
when completed, to \$500,000,000.

If the Hughes plan goes into
effect all of those ships would
have to be scrapped.

Great Britain's view is aptly
expressed by Admiral Mark Kerr,
of the British admiralty, who is
quoted as saying, "the decision
(to suspend naval construction
work) is the logical outcome of
what is occurring in Washington.
There is no use in spending
money in building ships if all are
to be scrapped."

It is unfortunate that the other
governments to be affected by the
proposed plan, particularly that
of the United States which origi-
nated it, have not seen fit to take
the same course.

Announcement from the navy
department Friday quoted Secre-
tary Denby as saying that work
on the construction of American
battleships and battle cruisers
will be carried on, despite the ac-
tion of Great Britain, until it is
determined whether or not a defi-
nite agreement for halting naval
construction can be reached in the
conference for the limitation of
armaments.

This indicates a questionable at-
titude of the United States t-
ward its own proposal, and plainly
a lack of desire on the part
of the administration to spare the
tax-payers of the country from the
possibility of needless expen-
ditures for naval craft subsequently
to be destroyed in compliance
with international agreement.

All naval construction work
should be halted at once, and
kept in suspense at least until
the big question now pending in
the conference is decided one way
or the other.

TRIBUTES TO "DAD."

Evidently there must be more
than one "Father's Day" in the
calendar now, judging from appreciative
tributes to "Dad" from all
sources.

Yet nothing out of the ordinary
has happened to bring him more
in the spotlight.

It seems to be a spontaneous, af-
fectionate tribute, which is not an
afterthought, but which was near
to where the heart is all the time.

One of the best is from the
magazine, *The Silent Partner*, as
follows:

"Don't ever call dad 'The old
man.' For years and years he has
been rustling around to get things
together. Never once has he failed
to do the right thing by you. He
thinks you are the greatest boy,
but none, even though you plaster
your hair back, wear smart clothes,
smoke cigarettes, and fail to bring
home a cent. He is the man who
won the love and life partnership
of the greatest woman on earth—
your mother. He is 'some' man and
not 'the old man.' He did as he did you will have
to go some boy!"

That's a double tribute—to dad
and mother, too; and, while it days

may be suspected that the near
approach of the Christmas season
may be responsible for the addi-
tional pats on the back dad is get-
ting, there is no doubt that he
takes them all gratefully and, ask-
ing nothing for himself, yet has
all in the love and affection of
the hearts and homes he has helped
to make happy.

A WISE PLAN.

Under the direction of President
W. A. Winburn, of the Central of
Georgia railway, that important
system is going direct to the public
asking for "constructive criticism
and suggestions."

This is somewhat of a new pol-
icy in railroad management,
though under the direction of
Charles H. Markham, president of
the Illinois Central, the parent
organization of the Central of
Georgia, it has been tried out with
conspicuous success in the manage-
ment of the Illinois Central.

President Winburn, of the Central
of Georgia, is now appealing to
the public through the news-
papers by advertisements dealing
with the transportation situation
and, couched in non-technical
terms. He is taking the public
freely and frankly into his confi-
dence, by an open discussion of
railway problems.

The effect is already apparent,
and the management of the Central
is being warmly commended
for its informative advertising
which is attracting widespread at-
tention and which is resulting in
public co-operation rather than
antagonism.

President Winburn is a man of
keen vision, and he very properly
believes that it is an unwise pol-
icy to wait until something has
gone wrong and then to attempt
to take care of the situation by
explanation. He thinks the better
plan is to keep things from
going wrong so that no explana-
tion will be necessary. And the
best way to keep things from
going wrong is to see to it that the
public and the railroads under-
stand one another.

The Central of Georgia is the
first railway in this section to so
freely take the public into its
confidence. The plan has worked
well elsewhere and it will do like-
wise here.

HOME SALES DAYS

Attractive "sales days" have
proved big business-bringers
throughout the state. This is due,
in large measure, to advertising
campaigns of local merchants.

"Nearly every merchant," says
The Cobb County (Ga.) Times,
"has put on special attractions and
made the town a veritable depart-
ment store for one day."

The point is made that this has
been organized work—

"The events have succeeded be-
cause the merchants have co-
operated and have been above board
in all their transactions with each
other and with their friends who
live in the country."

"And so the people have come for
miles to buy, not only the specials
offered in the sale, but of the gen-
eral stocks of the stores."

And this getting together of the
people, through the medium of ad-
vantageous sales days, is a good
thing, not only for the present, but
the future business prosperity of
their towns and counties.

On the line of this co-operative
work The Worth County (Ga.) Lo-
cal well says:

"Merchants and business men of
a town must co-operate with one
another if they would hold the
trade in the territory that belongs
to them. All business institutions
and property owners of a town to
be permanently prosperous must be
always working together to bring
the trade of the territory in their
direction or else it will go else-
where where more alluring induc-
tions are offered."

This spirit of co-operation has
contributed to make sales days
throughout the state highly suc-
cessful from every point of view.

The Indianapolis News notes
that "the expert mathematicians
in that line of business can still
divide \$7 hogs into 48-cent bacon."

Georgia songs of the fall season
indicate that the home-poets are
having a regular hog-killing
time of it."

And there seems to be a de-
termined effort to round up the
bandits for disarmament purposes.

Even if Marshal Foch doesn't
see what he wants, he won't have
to ask for it.

The holiday feeling is in the
air, but father says it's mostly in
his pocketbook.

Perhaps that weak Madeira wine
will not give Charles Hapless-burg
the "rattling of the brain."

They don't call it "drug store
beer" in this vicinity, and they
will never have that opportunity.

For all of its troubles and trials,
it's a world of many Thanksgiving

Just From Georgia
BY FRANK L. STANTON

From the Windows.

Over the Library
windows now
the gray
Or wild and
wintery skies.
But still the
thought of one
dear face far
away.
And the dear,
dressing eyes!
The makes the
dear winter May
With many a sweet surprise!

Friends I have here in multitudes—
these books,
With all their grief and grace;
Music of birds, and of remembered
brooks.
In a soul-singing race!
But ah! how wearisome the wide
world looks
Lost to one dear, sweet face!

Well for the winter that it chills the
skies
And blurs the rosiest dawn,
Since the great hills have hid those
dressing eyes—
Since one dear face is gone!
And never, never shall come with
While the dim years roll on!

Always Something Lacking.
(From The Russellville Courier-Democrat.)

Potatoes all housed and 'possum
ripened and good crop of them, but
the hog vendor has combed this commu-
nity until a good dog that will try
is almost as valuable as a good
milk cow.

A Home-Town Voice.
(Suggested by the poet of The Arkansas Gazette.)

The impudent clowns
It might be well
For the disarmament conference
Hes frequently
A fellow in an alleged
Friendly to g.
Is entitled to get by
With aces back to back."

This Ought to Settle It.

The Swainsboro Forest-Blade writes
up the situation there in this fashion:
"There may be a little
trouble in the spring, in fact there
is some made, but if there was no
one here who was ready to spend
their money for it the business would
soon cease to be. If there was no
demand there would be no moonshine
made."

When He Comes.

Old Man Winter
Is comin' right along,
But he'll set the chimney singin'
Of the old, sweet song.
And children in the firelight's gleam.
Will kiss their mothers in a dream!

The Thomasville Times Enterprise
man says the reason they feel a re-
lief that one more is out is because
they are not the last of the way!

Looking Your Way.

In the deep night still dreaming of
the day—
Looking your way;
Weaving December to a rose of May,
Rimmed with the bright rain and the
rainbow's rays.

In all I do in all I sing or say.
Looking your way.

II.

Looking your way, hands fold them-
selves to pray—
Looking your way;
No red thorn with the poisoned spear
can slay—
No white lily, no false dreams can
deceit.

Dearest, I only drift into the day.
Looking your way.

III.

Great Indulgence.
This book of poetry is my first,"
says a candid poet, "and if my friends
and fellow-citizens will only help me
to pay out I promise 'em it will be
my last!"

NARCISSUS

Sweet flower, how beautiful thou
art!
A white star—flower with golden
heart—

Something of heaven in thee must be,
If we can trust mythology:

Why didst thou flout the gods
above,

Scaring the Nymph who sought thy
love,

Her will and theirs thou didst defy,
And thine own beauty loving, die?

II.

Wrath of the gods doomed thee in
vain.
They fate was to live again.
A white star-flower with golden
heart:

And very beautiful thou art,
Both love and beauty live in thee,

I must believe in mythology:

This flower once lived in Paradise,
And is Narcissus in disguise.

CHARLES W. HUBNER.

More Information on Corned Beef and Sausage

BY MARTIN V. CALVIN
Statistician, Georgia Department of Agriculture.

Editor Constitution: The article
on "Corned Beef and All-Pork Sausage," to which you kindly gave so
choice a position on the editorial page
of The Constitution, of the 18th inst.,
attracted very general attention. I
know this by reason of mention made
to me many times on yesterday and
yesterday's news received this morning.
Additional information is desired
by farmers who are directly interest-
ed in the subject. The question comes
to me: "After the lapse of 15 or 20
days, and the meat is ready for ta-
king, what will be the result?"

It will interest you to know that
pork ham may be pickled by use of
the corned beef recipe. There are
but few things more delightful on
the dinner table than a ham
of a head of raw Georgia collards,
after the latter have been liberally
dressed by "Jack Frost." What a
dish when prepared by one of the
incomparable cooks mentioned
in the article.

It will interest you to know that
the ham will be superabundant
of fat. Each hog will be wastefully
fat. I would not feed corn until the
last week of the fattening period. Up
to that time would feed the hogs
the skins, separation milk and wheat
bran. This feed will keep the
hams in the meat.

Many farmers are preparing hogs
for slaughter this winter. Let me
urge them not to feed the hogs on
corn only. The immediate effect of
that kind of feeding will be that
the ham will have a superabundance
of fat. Each hog will be wastefully
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*The Constitution's Weekly Detective Story***MRS. BOGNOR'S STAR BOARDER**A PETER RUFF STORY
BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution)

Next Week, "The Perfidy of Miss Brown."

(Continued From Yesterday)

Peter Ruff became an inmate of that very select boarding house carried on by Mrs. Bognor at No. 17 Russell street, Bloomsbury. He arrived with a steamer-trunk, an elaborate traveling bag and a dressing case; took the best vacant room in the house, and dressed for dinner. Mrs. Bognor looked upon him as a valuable addition to her clientele, and introduced him freely to her other guests. Among these was Major Edward Jones, Major Jones' son, a young man of eight and a half, who was evidently the silent guest of the boarding house. Peter Ruff, without the least desire to attract his position, sat upon her left and monopolized the conversation. On the third night it turned, by chance, upon precious stones. Peter drew a little chamois leather bag from his pocket.

"I am afraid," he said, "that my tastes are peculiar. I have been in the east, and I have seen very many precious stones in your neighborhood. To my mind, there is nothing to be compared with opals. There are a few I brought home from India. Perhaps you would like to look at them, Mrs. Bognor."

"The stones passed around amidst a little chorus of admiration."

"The larger one with the blue fire," Peter Ruff remarked, "is, I think, remarkably beautiful. I have never seen a stone quite like it."

"It is wonderful," murmured Major Jones, "but I am afraid you are a fortune teller. There are a few more in your pocket."

Peter Ruff sighed.

"I am afraid Major," he said, "that there is scarcely time. You see, I have a warrant in my pocket for your arrest, and I am afraid that by the time we get to the station house—"

Major Jones leaned forward in his chair. He gripped the sides tightly with both hands. His eyes seemed to be protruding from his head.

"For what?" he exclaimed, in a tone of horror.

"For a young girl," Peter Ruff explained, "and surely you must have been expecting it! During all these years you must have grown used to expecting it at every moment!"

Major Jones collapsed. He looked at Peter Ruff with a look at a man who has taken leave of his senses. Yet underneath it all was the coward's fear.

"What are you talking about, man?" he exclaimed. "What do you mean? Lower your voice, for heaven's sake! Consider my position here! Some one might overhear! If this is a joke, let me tell you that it's a d—d fool's joke!"

Peter Ruff raised his eyebrows.

"I do not wish," he said, "to create a disturbance, but I think that you should have assumed my position that At the same time, business is business. I hold a warrant for your arrest, and I am forced to execute it."

"Do you mean that you are a detective?" Major Jones demanded.

He was a big man, but his voice seemed to have grown very small indeed.

"Naturally," Peter Ruff answered. "I should not have come here without authority."

"What is the charge?" the other man faltered.

"Blackmail," Peter Ruff said slowly.

"The information against you is lodged by Sir Richard Dyson."

It seemed to Peter Ruff, who was watching his companion closely, that a look of relief passed over the face of the man who sat cowering in his chair. He certainly drew a little gasp—stretched out his hands, as though to thrust the shadow of some fear from him. His voice, when he spoke, was stronger. Some show of courage was returning to him.

"There is some ridiculous mistake," he declared. "Let me talk this over like a friend. Mr. Ruff, if you would like to have me spoken to Sir Richard, I can promise you that the warrant shall be withdrawn."

"I am afraid it is too late for any thing of that sort," Peter Ruff said.

"Sir Richard's patience has been completely exhausted by your repeated demands."

"He never told me so," Major Jones whined. "I quite thought that he was always glad to help an old friend. As a matter of fact, he had not meant to ask for any information else. I am sure he was stronger. Some show of courage was returning to him.

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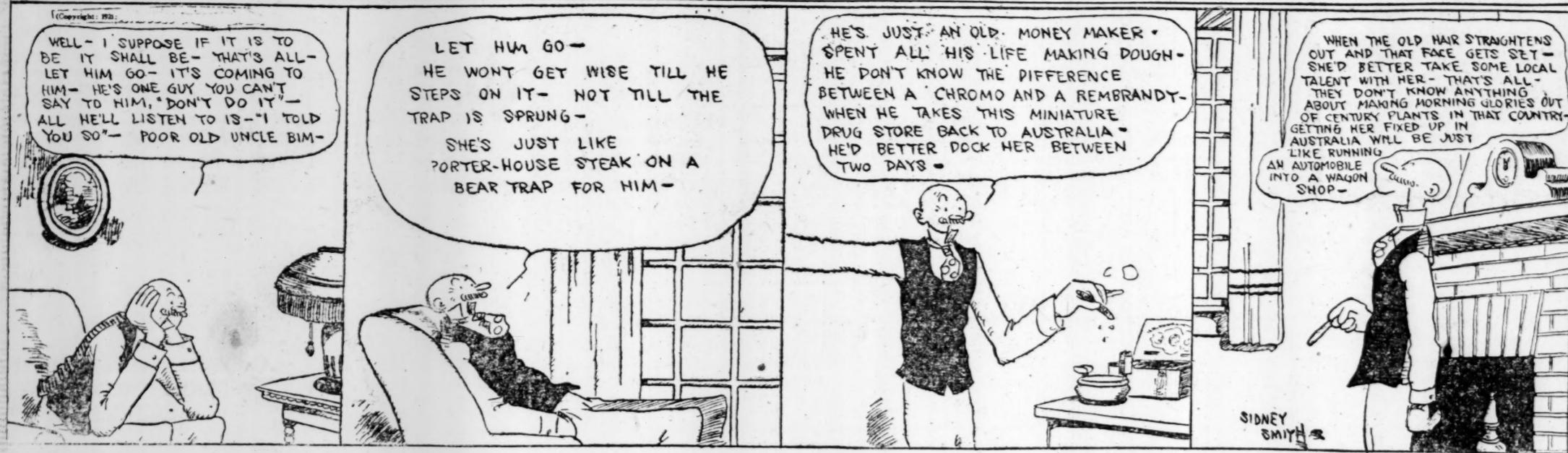
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THE GUMPS—A PEEK INTO THE FUTURE



AUTO ASSOCIATION CONVENTION TODAY

Detroit, November 20.—An effort to increase the number of automobile clubs throughout the country and to banish about eleven competition between automobile clubs for benefits of members will be the chief consideration of the annual meeting of the American Automobile Association tomorrow and Tuesday. George C. Diehl, of Buffalo, president of the national organization and presidents, secretaries and members of city clubs from nearly every state are here for the meeting.

One of the plans that will be submitted is the organization of clubs in small cities where such organizations have not been formed. Clubs in big cities, it is decided, will join the junior organizations until they were fully developed, under the plan. The idea also includes provision for establishment of mechanical aid service throughout the country for club members.

Among the speakers at the meeting

will be President Diehl; Fred L. Reeves, of New York, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; E. E. Park, Kansas City, president of the National Association of Automobile Show Managers, and secretaries and heads of the larger automobile clubs in the United States.

EX-GOVERNOR CATTS CASE COMES UP TODAY

Lake Butler, Fla., November 20.—The ex-governor, Governor Sidney J. Catts, under indictment charging him with having accepted money to influence the granting of a pardon to a state convict, is scheduled to be taken up at the opening of Union county court here Monday, Dr. Catts arrived here Friday.

The former chief executive was indicted as the Bradford county grand jury as the state farm where J. J. Coleman, the man pardoned, was serving was in Bradford county. Since the indictment was set at the legislature, it has become effective creating Union county out of that part of Bradford which contained the farm.

"America alone can stabilize credit by devising some scheme for financing the nations now hovering on the brink of insolvency," it says, under the caption: "Washington and World Finance."

Editorial in Peril.

"No one for a moment imagines that Germany is able to pay 500,000,000 gold marks on January 1. The editorial continues: 'In the event of her failure to do so, the difficulties to French finance may prove insuperable and if France follows Germany into bankruptcy the crash may well bring down the whole edifice of European credit.'

"In such an event the United States will suffer, incalculable losses. The only way out is for America to observe the precedent set by the Bank of England when it saved American credit from a financial crisis by drawing gold from all the world to loan where it was most needed."

Time is Short.

"America holds the world's gold today. The time is short, for, should France fail to pay, France may turn into the Ruhr region and then who can say that disarmament proposals may not vanish in the smoke of war?"

The Sunday newspapers, which last week heralded to the English public the news of the German credit limitation proposals, generally fail to comment upon the developments at Washington, leaving this to special correspondents who follow the general line of approval and hopefulness which characterized the British press.

The editorial space of *The Observer* is filled with comment on the reception in India of the prince of Wales, under the caption: "India's Choice—Wales or Ghandi."

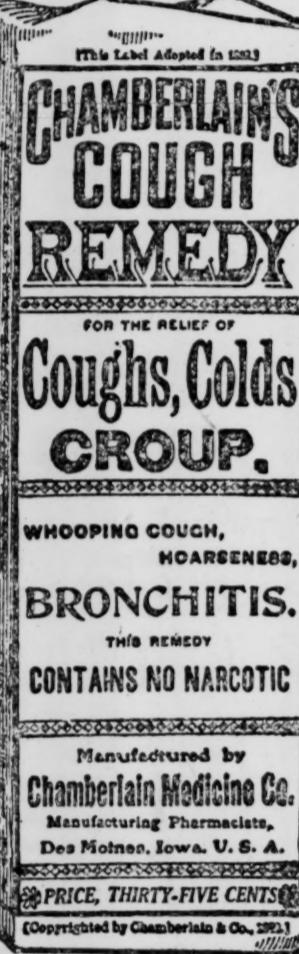
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It is claimed that the negro had the watch placed in pawn was the same as that of the watch of Hank Elbie, an Atlanta baseball player, which was stolen some time ago. Sisselman was being held in bond.

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY
Fire, Automobile and Casualty
Personal Attention to All Business
PROMPT PAY
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Bankers Endorse Peachtree Property!

The Last Seven Pieces of Property Sold on This "THOROUGHFARE OF OPPORTUNITY" in the past 90 days were bought by seven BANKERS, four of them Atlantans, and three FROM OUT OF TOWN.

When BANKERS buy property, we may be sure THE INVESTMENT IS SOUND and BANKERS and BANK OFFICIALS OWN APPROXIMATELY 2,500 FEET OF PEACHTREE FRONTAGE BETWEEN FORREST AND NORTH AVENUES ALONE.

When these BANKERS saw PEACHTREE STREET being widened, white lights installed and retail business appearing thickly along the street, they saw SURE INVESTMENT coming and bought!

In view of these FACTS it does not take a wise man to see where business is moving and values are growing, and it is always safe to follow the lead of conservative BANKERS. Follow their example. Buy Peachtree Street property.

M. C. Kiser Real Estate Co.
"WE GET RESULTS"
Ivy 825
314 Candler Bldg.

FIGHTER JAILED IN ROBBERY CASE

London Paper Says Only Prompt Action by America Can Avert Disaster.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

London, November 20.—Unless the United States shoulders the burden of the world's debts only a miracle can avert the financial catastrophe which is ever drawing nearer. The Sunday Times declares in its editorial columns this morning:

"The newspapers regards the limitation of armaments as an accomplished fact for which the world can turn to the United States and pass on to its discussion of finance with the remark that it is hoped the American people will display equal courage and foresight in coping with the vastly more imminent menace of world finance."

"America alone can stabilize credit by devising some scheme for financing the nations now hovering on the brink of insolvency," it says, under the caption: "Washington and World Finance."

Editorial in Peril.

"No one for a moment imagines that Germany is able to pay 500,000,000 gold marks on January 1. The editorial continues: 'In the event of her failure to do so, the difficulties to French finance may prove insuperable and if France follows Germany into bankruptcy the crash may well bring down the whole edifice of European credit.'

"In such an event the United States will suffer, incalculable losses. The only way out is for America to observe the precedent set by the Bank of England when it saved American credit from a financial crisis by drawing gold from all the world to loan where it was most needed."

Time is Short.

"America holds the world's gold today. The time is short, for, should France fail to pay, France may turn into the Ruhr region and then who can say that disarmament proposals may not vanish in the smoke of war?"

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Walker Residence On Ponce de Leon Scene of Flames

A fire at the Walker Residence on Ponce de Leon Scene of Flames

Meyer Pries, aged 23, a prize-fighter, of 238 Central avenue, was arrested and taken to police station Sunday by Vic Young, detective for the Retail Merchants' Association, and City Detective John C. Davis, in connection with the recent robbery of the J. Regenstein store at 40 Whitehall street.

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ALBANY MAN ENDS HIS LIFE WITH PISTOL

Washington, November 20.—The plans for the visit of the group to Atlanta had not been learned Sunday night by heads of civic bodies and leading cotton men here.

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